

## Additional Information

### Tips For Observing Butterflies

Look for adult butterflies on flowers, on pavement and on damp dirt. Approach the butterflies slowly and try not to move your hands too quickly gesturing or pointing. Use your voice instead; it will not frighten the butterfly. Wait until everyone in your group has seen the butterfly before you try to photograph it. Look for butterfly eggs and caterpillars on the leaves and flowers of plants.

### Tips for Photographing Butterflies

It is easier to photograph butterflies early in the morning when they are cool. Use a flash if possible to give greater detail. Use different angles to get different views of the wings. Start from a few feet away and move in closer with each photo.

\*\*\*

### Recommended Field Guides

- *Butterflies Through Binoculars, The East* by Glassberg
- *Butterflies of North America* by Brock and Kaufman
- *Caterpillars in the Field and Garden* by Allen, Brock and Glassberg
- *Caterpillars of Eastern North America* by Wagner

©2009 ATBI Group

Cannot be modified or reproduced except by

written permission of ATBI

Updated April 2009

### About ATBI

This brochure was compiled and developed by the All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI) group. ATBI is an on-going project in Tennessee State Parks and State Natural Areas. The goal of ATBI is to document all species in Tennessee State Parks, monitor long-term trends in specific taxonomic groups, and promote education about and preservation of all biodiversity with increased science and citizen education efforts. To access the ATBI database, go to [www.state.tn.us/environment/parks/atbi](http://www.state.tn.us/environment/parks/atbi).

For more information about ATBI, please contact David R. Hill, 7th Floor, L & C Tower, 401 Church St., Nashville, TN 37243. Email [david.r.hill@state.tn.org](mailto:david.r.hill@state.tn.org). Phone 615-532-253-2455.

#### Butterfly Organizations

North American Butterfly Association  
Middle Tennessee Chapter  
[Wwww.nabamidtn.org](http://www.nabamidtn.org)

North American Butterfly Association  
Tennessee Valley Chapter  
Email: [wgh@tnaqua.org](mailto:wgh@tnaqua.org)  
Phone: (800) 262-0695 x 4056

Mountain Empire Butterfly Club  
[www.friendsofstelecreek.net](http://www.friendsofstelecreek.net) Click on "Butterfly Club"

Butterflies and Moths of North America at [www.butterfliesandmoths.org](http://www.butterfliesandmoths.org) will give you a county by county butterfly species list.

*Collecting of plants or animals in state parks and natural areas is prohibited. Please help preserve Tennessee's natural heritage by leaving plants and animals for others to enjoy.*

#### LONG HUNTER STATE PARK

2910 Hobson Pike

Hermitage, TN 37076

Phone: (615)885-2422

## TENNESSEE STATE PARKS DIVISION OF RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

### *All Taxa Biodiversity Inventory (ATBI)*

## Butterflies of Long Hunter State Park

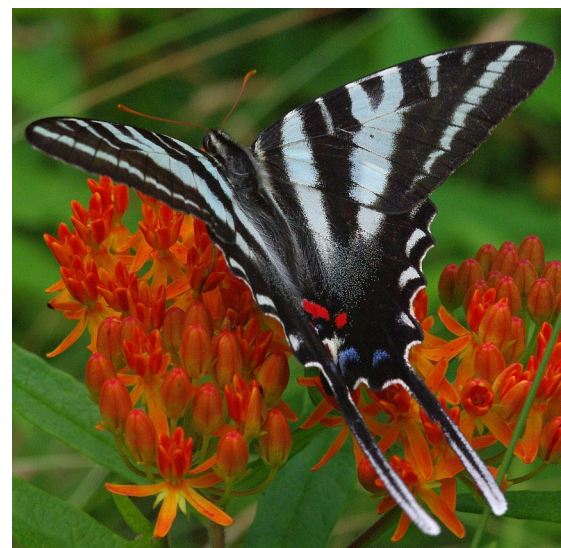


Photo © Marty Silver

Welcome to the wonderful world of butterflies at beautiful Long Hunter State Park! Of the approximate 135 species of butterflies in Tennessee, 76 have been documented in this park.

Above is a picture of a Zebra Swallowtail, the state butterfly of Tennessee. Mrs. Sherrill Charlton and her biology students at Gallatin High School led the way to name the Zebra Swallowtail the state butterfly by researching the species that have been documented in Tennessee. They chose the Zebra Swallowtail because it is abundant in the South, and the caterpillars only feed on the leaves of pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*), a native tree found throughout Tennessee.

The class contacted their state senator, Don Wright, who initiated a bill in January 1994. The Tennessee legislature discussed and passed the bill, and the Zebra Swallowtail became the official state butterfly of Tennessee on May 9, 1994.

# Butterfly Checklist of Long Hunter State Park

---

## *Swallowtails*

- ☐ Giant Swallowtail
- ☐ Pipevine Swallowtail
- ☐ Zebra Swallowtail
- ☐ Black Swallowtail
- ☐ Eastern Tiger Swallowtail
- ☐ Spicebush Swallowtail

## *Whites & Sulphurs*

- ☐ Checkered White
- ☐ Cabbage White
- ☐ West Virginia White
- ☐ Falcate Orangetip
- ☐ Clouded Sulphur
- ☐ Orange Sulphur
- ☐ Cloudless Sulphur
- ☐ Sleepy Orange
- ☐ Southern Dogface
- ☐ Little Yellow

## *Lycaenids*

- ☐ Gray Hairstreak
- ☐ Red-banded Hairstreak
- ☐ Henry's Elfin
- ☐ Banded Hairstreak
- ☐ 'Olive' Juniper Hairstreak
- ☐ White M Hairstreak
- ☐ Eastern Tailed-Blue
- ☐ Spring Azure
- ☐ Summer Azure

## *Brushfooted*

- ☐ Gulf Fritillary
- ☐ Great Spangled Fritillary
- ☐ Variegated Fritillary
- ☐ Silvery Checkerspot
- ☐ Pearl Crescent
- ☐ Phaon Crescent
- ☐ Question Mark
- ☐ Eastern Comma
- ☐ Common Buckeye
- ☐ American Lady
- ☐ Painted Lady
- ☐ Red Admiral
- ☐ Mourning Cloak
- ☐ Viceroy
- ☐ Red-spotted Purple
- ☐ Goatweed Leafwing
- ☐ Hackberry Emperor
- ☐ Tawny Emperor
- ☐ Northern Pearly-eye
- ☐ Southern Pearly-eye
- ☐ Creole Pearly-eye
- ☐ Gemmed Satyr
- ☐ Carolina Satyr
- ☐ Little Wood-Satyr
- ☐ American Snout
- ☐ Monarch

## *Skippers*

- ☐ Silver-spotted Skipper
- ☐ Hoary Edge
- ☐ Northern Cloudywing
- ☐ Southern Cloudywing

- ☐ Sleepy Duskywing
- ☐ Juvenal's Duskywing
- ☐ Horace's Duskywing
- ☐ Common Sootywing
- ☐ Wild Indigo Duskywing
- ☐ Common Checkered-Skipper
- ☐ Clouded Skipper
- ☐ Least Skipper
- ☐ Fiery Skipper
- ☐ Sachem
- ☐ Crossline Skipper
- ☐ Dun Skipper
- ☐ Northern Broken-Dash
- ☐ Dusted Skipper
- ☐ Swarthy Skipper
- ☐ Tawny-edged Skipper
- ☐ Zabulon Skipper
- ☐ Little Glassywing
- ☐ Pepper and Salt Skipper
- ☐ Common Roadside-Skipper
- ☐ Bell's Roadside-Skipper

## **Habitat**

Long Hunter State Park is located on Tennessee's Central Basin, and the Stones River is the primary river in the area providing water for J. Percy Priest Lake. The Central Basin is known for its karst topography—limestone bedrock with numerous sinkholes and caves. Long Hunter has many limestone cedar glades—natural openings surrounded by cedar trees. The soils in the glades are thin and support an unusual variety of endemic plants including the federally endangered Tennessee coneflower.

Butterflies can be seen in late March through early November, earlier at the cedar glades, and sometimes even on warm days in the winter.